

ment of turpentine in iritis), treated a case of bronchitis, with bloody sputa, which occurred in a young lady aged 13 years, with extract of larch bark, gr. 3, ipecacuanha gr. ʒ. three times daily; this treatment had the best effect in diminishing the bronchial super-secretion, in checking the hæmoptysis, and imparting general tone to the system. A case somewhat analogous to the last was treated by Dr. Moore, Physician to the Institution for Diseases of Children, with 2½ grain doses of the extract of larch bark every fourth hour, counter-irritation, with liniment. crotonis, being used at the same time. This patient, a young man, aged 17 years, had a cough of six weeks' standing, with profuse expectoration streaked with blood; in ten days he was sensibly benefited, and continued to amend steadily. The first effect of the extract in this case was to stimulate very sensibly the urinary secretions. The tincture of the larch bark is of a dark carmine colour, has an agreeable "pinic" smell; in taste it partakes of the oleo-resins, is styptic and carminative; it is one, if not the most elegant form at our disposal of prescribing a terebinthinote, either as an addition to a compatible expectorant or other fluid mixture, or to be given "per se." From the experience of those who have tried it, it is conclusive that the larch bark is a stimulating, slightly styptic, expectorant, with a direct tendency to the mucous membranes in general, and, in the first instance, to the genito-urinary in particular, consequently its use is equally indicated in fluxes from the urethra or bladder. The dose of the extract is from gr. j to v; of the tincture, from ʒss to ʒiij.—*Dublin Hosp. Gaz.*, April 15, 1858.

7. *New Preparation of Bark—Quinium* (the alcoholic extract with limo of M. A. Labarraque, of Havre).—The objects of the investigations of MM. DeLONURE and A. LABARRAQUE, which have led to the adoption of the above preparation, were—

1. To find a preparation admitting of the use of all the cinchonas which contain, at the same time, quina and cinchonina in considerable proportion, and these are the most numerous. M. Soubeiran, in his course of pharmacology, observes that the association of cinchonin with quina presents, in many cases, important advantages, and that the two febrifuge bases are complementary to one another, in a therapeutic point of view.

2. To obtain uniformity in the product by an easy and strict proportionment of the febrifuge alkaloids, thus practically applying, in the most useful manner, the discovery of Pelletier and Caventou.

3. To preserve all the useful products of the cinchonas by removing only the inert matters which interfere with the easy absorption of the active principles and oppress the digestive organs.

4. To establish a proportion of quina and cinchonina, similar to that found in the cinchona, which the experience of all ages has shown to be the most efficacious, the bright red cinchona, which is at present scarcely employed, on account of its very high price.

5. To simplify operations, so that nothing may be lost, and so as to afford the best febrifuge at the lowest possible price.

The question of price is, in fact, very important in dealing with a dear medicine, the use of which ought to be continued, and which is most frequently necessary for the poorest country labourers.

The following is M. Labarraque's formula, as it has been adopted by the Académie de Médecine, and entered in their Bulletin.

*Formula for the alcoholic extract of cinchona by means of lime.*—Take cinchona barks of known composition; mix them in such quantities that the quina may be present, relatively to the cinchonina, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter.

Pound the barks; mix the powder with half its weight of slaked limo; heat the mixed powder with boiling alcohol until the barks are exhausted; collect the greater part of the alcohol by distillation; complete the evaporation. The residue is the alcoholic extract of cinchona by means of lime.

Seventy grains of this extract ought to yield, by the ordinary processes, fifteen and a half grains of sulphate of quina, and nearly eight grains of sulphate of cinchonina.

*Pills of Quinuin.*—Two and a half grains of quinuin in a pill represent one-third of their weight of febrifuge alkaloid. Thirty of these pills, which are sold for about fifteen pence, suffice, in the majority of cases, for the cure of an intermittent fever; from five to ten are given in the twenty-four hours, as far as possible from the approaching paroxysm. Half a glass of wine is taken after each dose.

*Wine of Quinuin.*—This wine, which may be of great use as a tonic, as a febrifuge, and in preventing the return of obstinate intermittent fevers, is prepared by M. A. Labarraque by dissolving seventy grains of quinuin in twelve times its weight of alcohol, adding thirty-five ounces of good white wine, and filtering. The wine contains about twenty-three grains of the alkaloid in thirty-two ounces; the dose is from an ounce and a half to three ounces as a tonic, and from three to six ounces as a febrifuge.

The following are M. Bouchardat's observations in his *Traité de Thérapeutique et de Matière Médicale*, on the comparative advantages of the sulphate of quina and quinuin:—

"Whenever it is necessary to cut short a paroxysm surely and quickly, sulphate of quina will always have the superiority over all the other preparations of cinchona; none of them, not quinuin itself, can be compared to it for this marvellous power. For this reason no substitute is to be found for it when we have to deal with essential paroxysms. But when it is our object to cure a fever of long standing, surely and without shocks to the system, quinuin resumes its supremacy.

"In treating intermittent fevers in a hospital, or in a healthy locality remote from the foci in which these fevers have originated, the expectant system alone (as M. Chomel had so well established for the hospitals in Paris, and as M. Lavern has verified in those of Blidah) suffices in the great majority of cases; sulphate of quina is, under these circumstances, the most valuable adjuvant; it still shows in these special instances its incontestable superiority in quickly and effectually relieving the patients from the intermittent fevers which tormented them.

"But it is when the patients remain in the localities, and under the conditions in which they have been attacked by the fever, that the remedy which subdues the disease without disturbing the system in its turn resumes its superiority.

"It is in fever countries, in the midst of the causes which have given birth to the fevers, when these same causes persist, that all the advantages of quinuin appear. Under such circumstances, M. Yabu has administered it in Algiers, M. Hudellet in Dombes, and I myself in several fever localities in the department of l'Yonne."

To this first testimony borne by M. Bouchardat, we hope soon to add further information on the subject. Quinuin is being largely tried in the cliniques of M. Troussenu, at the Hôtel Dieu, and of M. Aran, at the Hôpital Saint Antoine, and these experiments will furnish the opportunity of returning to this important question.—*Dublin Quarterly Journ. of Med. Sci.*, Feb., 1858, from *Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, Nov., 1857.

8. *Syrup of Protocarbonate of Iron.*—The facility with which protocarbonate of iron dissolves in organic acids, and its perfect harmlessness in irritable subjects, render it one of the most valuable agents in therapeutics; accordingly, all the new preparations into which sugar has been introduced, for the purpose of giving stability to this saline compound, have been adopted in practice.

M. DANNÉCY, a distinguished pharmacien in Bordeaux, having ascertained that the precipitate of protocarbonate of iron, obtained by mixing sweetened and boiled solutions of carbonate of soda and of protosulphate of iron, possesses the singular property of dissolving in simple syrup without becoming coloured, conceived the idea of thus preparing a new ferruginous syrup.

This preparation, being permanent, will be employed in cases in which the form of syrup is preferable to that of pills; for example, in the treatment of children.

The following is the process for making M. Donneoy's new preparation: